

VIRGINIA

OR

NORFOLK



GAZETTE,

THE

INTELLIGENCER.

DO THOU Great LIBERTY! inspire our Souls.—And make our Lives, in THY Possession happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY just Defence!

From THURSDAY OCTOBER 6, to THURSDAY OCTOBER 13—1774. (No. 19.)

Continuation of the Letters, on the pernicious Effects of TEA.

MADAM,

THOUGH habit reconciles us to the use of tea, as it does the Turks to opium, may we not with great propriety ask the following questions? Is it not disturbing the operations of nature, to drink when neither thirst nor heat provokes? Do we not often sip tea when we have already drank too great a quantity of water, or other diluting liquors? Would not cold liquors sometimes relieve nature better than hot? Is it not the polite question, "have you drank your tea," and supposed that every body drinks tea every evening, and every morning?

Are not physicians generally agreed, that we have many choice and medicinal herbs of our own growth, better than tea?

Are they not also agreed, that tho' tea is proper for some persons, under particular circumstances, that it is in general hurtful to the constitution in the manner we use it?

Is not food and regimen the most safe and proper physic of mankind, to prevent sickness or alter a bad habit?

Can tea promote this end, except to very few constitutions?

Might not the simple infusions of our own herbs drank under proper circumstances, with regard to different constitutions, and sometimes varied, be of much greater benefit than tea, even supposing it injurious only to a few?

Will the sons and daughters of this happy this reputed republic of sense and liberty, for ever submit to the bondage of so tyrannical a custom as drinking tea?

Mult the young and old, and middle aged, the sickly and the strong, the poor and rich, in warm weather and cold, in moist and dry, with one common consent, employ so many precious hours, in so low a gratification as drinking tea?

Are we to be bred up from generation to generation to this vast expence?

Is not this a want which nature does not make, and are not many unhappy, if it is not regularly supplied? &c. &c.

One might multiply these questions, and their answers might at one view set the matter in its true light if we had wit and honesty enough to consult proper counsellors, and to follow their advice. Men seem to have lost their stature and comeliness; and women their beauty. I am not young, but methinks there is not quite so much beauty in this land as there was. Even the agitations of the passions at cards are not so great enemies to female charms. What Shakespeare ascribes to the concealment of love, is in this age more frequently occasioned by the use of tea.

"Like a worm I find the bird,

"It feeds on the damask cheek."

How can this effect be avoided, whilst we continue to commit such an offence against nature? Custom is said to be a second nature; in many instances it is a frill; but as we shall never walk on our hands so conveniently as upon our feet: I am persuaded the inhabitants of this country will never increase in number nor enjoy a blooming health whilst they continue such an extravagant use of tea.

Mankind are so much governed by their prejudices, that the greatest absurdities often pass for marks of prudence; and the most injurious customs, as salutary means of health. Amongst other such notions I dare say you have imbibed this from the very earliest part of your life; that you shall certainly be a dead woman if you venture at any time on cold liquors in a morning! and yet, strange it is to tell, you fly to wells of cold mineral waters to remove disorders, which are the pernicious effects of sipping hot tea? And what is to be done when you return home? Why as soon as you recover your health, you return to sipping. Thus it is you shorten your days; you give up your health a prey, and with it all the heart-felt joys which attend it. Be assured, madam, that tea hurts many who do not believe the evils they suffer arise from this cause; and I am sure you must see every day, that many perish in the use of it, in spite of the clearest conviction, that it is hurtful.

Besides its bad effects to those who are advanced in years, who can behold without indignation, young persons sipping tea and sugar, late in the evening, perhaps a short hour before their supper? What purpose is their tea to answer? As a nutriment? It is not a solid to nourish; it is not a flame to quench thirst, for the sugar makes them thirst; and weakens their digestion. What is it? An idle custom; an absurd expence; tending to create fantastic desires, and bad habits, in which nature has no part, and which render us less happy, or more miserable than we should otherwise be.

Let me repeat, tho' custom prevails over nature in many instances, yet you may be assured, there will be a contest between them, and in the issue you will become the victim. Green tea, when made strong, even by infusion, is an emetic, nay, I am told it is used as such in China, a decoction of it certainly performs this operation; yet by long use it is drank by many without such an effect. The infusion also, when it is made strong, and stands long, to draw the grosser particles, will convulse the bowels: even in the manner commonly used it has this effect on some constitutions, as I have already remarked to you, from my own experience.

You see I confess my weakness without reserve, but those who are very fond of tea, if their digestion is weak, and they find themselves disordered, they generally ascribe it to any cause except the true one. I am aware that the effect just mentioned is imputed to the hot water; let it be so, and my argument is still good; but who pretends to say it is not partly owing to particular kinds of tea; perhaps such as partake of copperas, which there is cause to apprehend, is sometimes the case: if we judge from the manner in which it is said to be cured, together with its ordinary effects, there is some foundation for this opinion. Put a drop of tea, either

green or bohea, but chiefly the former, on the blade of a knife, tho' it is not corrosive in the same manner as vitriol, yet there appears to me a corrosive quality in it, very different from that of fruit which stain the knife. Be pleased however to observe, that I mention these two effects as heads of enquiry, and do not by any means rest the merits of my cause upon them.

What foundation there is for a vulgar opinion that the Chinese give us tea already used, I cannot say, I believe it is a mistake, but this we know of a certainty, they are no honeyer than other nations; and it seems to be a less abuse to give us a good leaf at second hand, than to impose upon us a leaf of a different shrub, or a bad kind of tea which may have a quite different effect on the human body. Indeed, as we are for present gratifications, no matter whether we are poisoned or not, it would be a wonder if they should give themselves any trouble on this head.

Whether it arise from the effluvia of tea after it has been long confined on board ship, or from any particular properties in it, I cannot tell; but I have heard it said, that those who examine great quantities of tea, with a view to buy at the public sales of this commodity, are often afflicted with a fit of illness immediately after it. This also among others is a circumstance worth enquiry, and if it is true, makes against tea; and if it is not true, makes nothing for it.

I remember that it was the great subject of polite conversation some years ago, which was the best, green tea, or bohea. Each had a very powerful party, and victory seemed to declare on neither side. The truth is, the Chinese could not supply us with a sufficient quantity of tolerable bohea tea; or, with as little reason as other fashions are taken up, it became fashionable to drink green.

If we follow the example of the Chinese, we shall certainly prefer bohea tea, which seems to be the least pernicious. Farewell. I am yours, &c.

To his ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of GLOUCESTER.

SIR,
THE common form of respect shews to persons of distinguished rank, is the only motive for my addressing you. Your Royal Highness's second to any man in the nation. Your Highness's late conduct, and vote, in an August assembly, on one of the most important and consequential acts, that the three estates of Parliament can pass, deserves the thanks of the friends of liberty and protestantism. The memory of the deed will last as long as our annals, and save us from the charge of total degeneracy. We now look up to YOU, Sir, as the friend and guardian of our rights and liberties; and we cannot but express our satisfaction in seeing the laws and religion of the state supported, by one at least, of the illustrious House of Hanover. And we form the higher opinion of such a noble discharge of the trust reposed in your Royal Highness, as one of the guardians of our liberties, from the peculiar situation you are in, and the relations in which you stand.

The principles of your conduct, Sir, are decisive; and we have not the least shadow of doubt, that your vote in Parliament arose from a full conviction, that the bill was subversive of the constitution, derogatory to the honour and interests of your royal brother, dangerous to the establishment both of the laws and religion of this realm, and fatal in its effects.

It is great consolation, Royal Sir, to the people of England, to look forward, and perceive an unbroken succession of patriot Kings in your illustrious line. And though Providence has been pleased to bless your royal brother, our Sovereign, with a progeny of hope-Princes, yet, as in his wisdom, God who sometimes fetters up one, and pulleth down another, may see fit to remove them from the present state, it will, no doubt, be some consolation to them, but much more to us, to think that one of your August house shall sway the sceptre over a free, and consequently a happy people.

TRIBUNUS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

WARSAW, June 29.

THE Courier who passed here yesterday, in his way to Petersburg, from the Russian grand army has brought a journal of the operations on the other side of the Danube, of which the following is an exact copy.

On the 27th of May a detachment from General Kaminskiy met in its way to Bazarzyk, with a party of Turks, posted near Karstan, which they defeated, took 12 of them prisoners, with three standards and one piece of cannon.

The same day another detachment from General Engelhard fell in with a party of eighty Turkish Pandours, at the River Bachna, who refusing to surrender, were all put to the sword, and some baggage waggons which they were escorting, fell into the hands of the Russians.

On the 21st three squadrons of Don Cossacks attacked a Turkish camp of 1200 men between the villages of Kalakly and Albat, commanded by a Kuri Basha of two tails, and four Bin Bashes. The Turks fled on the first attack and abandoned their Camp, but were pursued by the Russian, who killed three hundred, and took 55 prisoners, as they fled towards Silistria. They likewise took four large and 33 small standards, and among the prisoners is one of the Bin Bashes.

On the 18th a party of 1000 Turks, commanded by Bin Basha Hish, attacked the advanced post of the Russian army, commanded by Major Dennison, an English officer near Wartick; but the enemy met with such a warm reception, that they were obliged to retire. The Major pursued them, and took about 75 prisoners, among whom are the Bulack Basha, two Bayraktars and a Basha. The most remarkable thing is, that in this engagement no more than one Cossack was killed and seven wounded, though the enemy had near 150 killed.

On the 1st of June Major Arcybafzew with 25 Cossacks, attacked 50 Turks in the wood of Kanardzy, killed six of them and took ten prisoners, without losing a man.

On the 2d Lieutenant General Kaminskiy resolved to force his way to Bazarzyk, but was opposed by a body of 5000 cavalry, commanded by the Seraskier Dahistanli Basha, and three other Bashes, who attacked the Cossacks with great fury, and put them in confusion, but being supported by four squadrons of horse under the command of Prince Peter of Holstein and the two Princes of Waldeck (Austrian officers) who greatly distinguished themselves, they repulsed the Turks, entirely routed them, and took their camp, pursuing the runaways near twenty wrosts. In this action the Turks lost three pieces of cannon and seven standards; about 200 were killed, near that number wounded, and 102 were taken prisoners, among whom are the Capigi Basha, Hadzi Turan, Bin Bayraktars, 40 Janissaries, and 76 common Horlemen.

L O N D O N, July 4.

Letters from Baffia bring advice that three of the Corsicans who have lived in the mountains, and often healed parties who have harassed the French ever since they have been in possession of that island, have been taken by a party of French soldiers, who lay in ambuscade, after a stout defence, in which several of the Corsicans were killed. The letter adds, that the prisoners were brought privately to Baffia, where they were shut up in a gaol, and it is imagined by their friends that an end has been put to their existence, as no account can be heard of them.

July 12. A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, where one of the ships is arrived which sailed with Capt. Cook to the South Seas, mentions, that they explored in vain to the Southward in search of a continent, and therefore bore up for New Zealand, where they had landed, but had lost a Lieutenant and two men, who by venturing too far into the country had been cut off by the Cannibals; that in consequence of this loss they had dispatched a second boat, and the whole crew were massacred; the next boat having been captured and the crew massacred. From whence they sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and speedily will pursue their voyage home. No very material circumstances further passed in the course of their expedition.

July 17. Lord North is now in uncommon high favour with his Majesty. Since his abilities and interest have been so much tried the last session; he acts for himself, without the interposition of any invisible power as heretofore. The Boston Port and the Quebec Bills were entirely of his own planning; the last of which will in the end, gain him much applause, as the most dangerous of all the colonies is by this means secured from any pretence of complaint; and at the same time that the Canadians have been obliged in this manner, the taxes imposed on them in the same session, will add greatly to the public revenues.

July 30. Several letters received by the last Dutch mail agree, that by the motion of the Danish land forces they have something of great importance in view; it has of late been prohibited in the Duchies of Sleswic and Holstein, that none of the subjects shall be enrolled by any foreign enroller under the most severe pains; all the Danish regiments are ordered to be completed and augmented; orders are actually given in the German provinces of Denmark, to provide quarters and magazines for Danish regiments of horse: two Danish men of war (which intelligence is confirmed by the latest Paris Gazette) are actually cruising in the river Elbe; a circumstance which, is very remarkable. Particular orders are given for quartering soldiers near Altena. The Politicians seem to be divided in their opinions: several believe that the Court of Copenhagen has some views upon the city of Hamburgh, and is drawing together all the land forces in case any resistance shall be made by the city herself, or by any protecting power; but others again, and indeed with better ground, are of opinion that some internal quarrel, which has long ago existed between the Courts of London and Copenhagen, is upon the point of coming to a rupture; for which reason a great number of Danish troops draw together near, and opposite, a certain Electorate.

August 2. Many people marvel at the silence of Mr. Wilkes upon American affairs, while the whole world reveres the Bishop of St. Asaph for his spirit and orthodox doctrine. A few such bishops might save church and state.

Orders are sent to the Tower for forty tons of half-pence and farthings to be struck off immediately, for exportation to New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, where copper currency is very much wanted.

Lord Howe is encamped with the light infantry companies of the whole army on this establishment, which are formed into a Brigade, and should there be occasion for their service, will be embarked to reinforce General Gage.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, of August 5.

To Lord NORTH.

My LORD,

AFTER having allowed you a sufficient time to digest the contents of my last letter, I now renew my correspondence with you; as I conceive, the liberties of this country have never been more upon the decline than they are in the present reign, owing chiefly to the secret influence you possess in the cabinet; and which influence, when put in practice, is always sure to be destructive to the constitution; I say, therefore, as I conceive this to be the case, I give you my word, you shall often hear from me on that head.

It must appear strange to the public, that his Majesty who is remarked for being exceedingly religious, does not think fit to banish you from his presence; as I should imagine he must be convinced ere this, that you are an object not qualified to govern the most contemptible nation in the universe, on account of the detestable schemes you are continually planning, repugnant to the constitution. I appeal to the American and Quebec acts as powerful instances of the truth of my assertions. You have, in the passing of

These acts shewed us at once the natural bent of your temper. Fraught most fully with the arts of wheedling and cunning, which you imagine will always support your cause, you have thought proper to adopt a system, unknown to your predecessors. I say this because I am confident no minister, except yourself, who so repeatedly violated the laws of parliament, but in the hours of retirement repented of his conduct, trembled at the thoughts of what he had done, and in short felt a thorough conviction of his error. Whereas you, after having committed a wilful injury, absolutely glory in the feat, and think, instead of censure, you deserve applause. I hope you will not be offended at my saying, that Lord Chatham, and Lord Camden, have often declared they would not accept the smallest favor from governments, if they were obliged to have any connection with you. These are men whom I know you do not like, for the very reasons because they embrace such principles, and disdaining being the slaves of a court, are not worthy to share the court favours: they do not chuse to abandon their friends and their country to oblige any minister whatsoever; they are willing to die in that religion which is now called in question by your Lordship's last act, for your Lordship's it certainly must be called; and they would rather, I am persuaded, remain for ever in their present situation, than submit to such very disgraceful terms, as you have done. Upon the whole, you see, my Lord, to what a wretched situation you have reduced yourself, to become the abhorrence of every honest man, because you have not spirit enough to resist the most trifling offer of promotion, though you prostitute your character by the acceptance.

If you will follow my advice, retire from the scene of business; take a resolution to quit all public affairs; by doing this you may perchance retrieve your honour, and spend the rest of your days in calmness and reflection.

VARIO.

Yesterday a chapter of the noble order of the bath was held at St. James's, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on General George Howard and Col. John Blaquiere, and they were each accordingly invested with the ensigns of that most noble order.

The King of France, as a proof of his intention to preserve the best understanding with our court, has lately given orders for all the subjects of Great-Britain, who are imprisoned in any part of his dominions (except for debt) to be immediately discharged; and these orders are sent to all his most Christian Majesty's governors in the West-Indies, America and Asia, which are to be strictly complied with.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, July 1.

"The Court of Copenhagen intends to lay a new duty at the harbour of Gluckstadt upon all goods that shall pass and repass the Elbe there; but as the opposite shore of that river near Gluckstadt belongs to the Electorate of Hanover, and consequently Denmark has no right to impose new duties upon goods that pass the river there; and as this intention, if carried into execution, must be highly detrimental to the commerce of Great-Britain, it is almost certain, in case the Court of Denmark do not desist from this resolution, that it must cause a quarrel between Great-Britain and Denmark."

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, July 1.

"All the passes to this city are now so absolutely secured by the Prussian troops, that nothing can pass nor repass without their knowledge, which is peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants, as all kind of trade and commerce is absolutely stopped, and an embargo laid on all ships at the custom-house, and at Fahr-wasser, and likewise at westerdeep; every moment we expect that the siege will be begun, as his Prussian Majesty has been reviewing the works, which are carrying on with the greatest expedition, preparatory to such a measure."

Extract of a letter from Dunfermline.

"The contest for member of Parliament for our burghs is now become very warm, both of the candidates being resolved to bleed very freely. A few weeks ago a masked ball was given at Queensferry, and we are daily expecting a Bal Pare here, as each of the gentlemen vie with each other in giving our wives and daughters the most genteel, elegant, and fashionable entertainments. Sober people, however, are not so numerous as these proceedings. One or two of the leading men in each of the burghs may indeed get what are deemed fortunes here, as a reward for betraying the liberties of their country, for selling their birthrights for a morsel of pottage; for can we suppose that those persons who lay out so much money in buying us, will have the least scruple to sell us? or rather, may we not say with Mr. Pope,

In Britain's senate, he a seat obtains,
And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains.

While such are the glorious rewards of our leading councillors, the rest of our voters, these slaves of slaves, for one year of riot, idleness and dissipation, lay up for themselves six years of misery and want.

Extract of a Letter from Turin, July 8.

"Great preparations are making by his Sardinian Majesty for taking possession of the Island of Corsica, which is ceded to him by the French. This cession now clearly accounts for the many arrangements and augmentations which have been for some time past making in the Sardinian army and navy. A fleet of 14 sail of the line is now preparing at Cagliari, on board of which are to be shipped a great number of troops, under the command of the Duke de Chablais, brother to his Sardinian Majesty, in order to take possession of the Island."

A Letter from Petersburg, dated July 7, says, "The rebellion in Muscovy is not so light a matter as you may imagine; and, believe me, that not only several Powers of Europe have a hand in it, but even the grandest of our Empire, and those who are the greatest Favourites at Court. Our Gazettes are filled with the success of our troops against the Rebels; but it is so much the contrary, that our troops in that quarter refuse acting against them, and the latter become daily more powerful. You know the nature of our Nation, and how desirous they are for money, and notwithstanding the large premiums which are put upon the Rebel's head, not one of 50,000 have yet attempted to apprehend him; which is a strong proof how much he is regarded by his people."

They write from Vienna, that all the Imperial troops in Transylvania are ordered to join the troops now in the Venetian Dalmatia.

CHARLESTOWN, (SOUTH CAROLINA.)

AUGUST, 26.

We learn from the West-Indies, that the inhabitants were greatly alarmed on hearing of the intended resolution to stop the exports from North-America to those islands. The people of Barbados were about dispatching a vessel on purpose to England with letters to their friends there, requesting them to use their interest to get the American grievances redressed.

On Monday last arrived here from the North of Ireland, the ship Janiter, Samuel Brown Master, having on board One hundred and fifty passengers, intending to settle in this Province.

BOSTON, September 19.

The Committee of the Delegates from the several Towns in the County of Suffolk, who presented the Address to the Governor (inserted in our last) on receiving his answer, met together, and having carefully perused the same, were unanimously of opinion, that his Excellency's Answer could not be deemed satisfactory to

the County. And further, that his Excellency in his reply had been pleased to propose several questions, which, if unanswered by the Committee, would have on the minds of Persons not fully acquainted with the state of Facts, some very disagreeable impressions concerning the conduct and behaviour of the people in this county and Province. And the following address was unanimously voted to his Excellency.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE Answer you have been pleased to favour us with to the Address of this day presented to you, gives us satisfaction so far as it relates to your own intentions; and we thank your Excellency for the declaration which you have made, that it is your duty and interest to encourage an intercourse between town and country; and we intreat your indulgence while we modestly reply to the questions proposed in your Answer. Your Excellency is too well acquainted with the human heart, not to be sensible that it is natural for the people to be grieved by oppression, and jealous for their personal security, when their exertions for the preservation of their rights are confined into treason and rebellion. Our liberties are invaded by acts of the British Parliament, troops are sent over to enforce those acts. They are now erecting fortifications at the entrance of the town of Boston; upon the commanding heights, the inhabitants of the town of Boston will in the power of a soldiery who must implicitly obey the orders of an administration who have hitherto evinced no singular regard to the liberties of America. The town is already greatly impoverished and distressed by the operation of the banarous Port-bill. Your Excellency, we are persuaded, from principles of Humanity, would refuse to be an actor in the tragical scene that must ensue upon shutting up the avenues to the town, and reducing the inhabitants by distress and famine, to a disgraceful and slavish submission, but that cruel work may possibly be reserved for a successor, disposed and instructed thereto. Daily supplies of provisions are necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants of the town. The country digested and jealous at the formidable operations now carrying on, survey with horror, a plan concerted—whereby the inhabitants of the town of Boston may be imprisoned and starved at the will of a military commander. They kindly invite them to abandon this town, and earnestly solicit them to starve upon the homely banquet of peace in the country. Should their refusal involve them in miseries hitherto unheard of, and hardly conceived of, the country must stand acquitted, and will not hold their liberties so loosely as to sacrifice them to the obsequy of their brethren in Boston.

Your Excellency has been pleased to order the powder from the magazine in Charlestown, to forbid the delivery of the powder in the magazine of Boston, to the legal proprietors, to seize the cannon at Cambridge, and bring a formidable number from Castle William, which are now placed at the entrance of the town of Boston. And have likewise, in addition to the troops now here, been pleased to send for reinforcements to Quebec, and other parts of the continent. These things, Sir, together with the disposition of the ships of war, we humbly think sufficiently to justify the proceedings for which your Excellency seems to be at a loss to account.

Your Excellency has suggested that nature has made it easy to cut off the communication between town and country. Our only request is, that the entrance into the town may remain as nature has formed it.

It security to his Majesty's troops is the only design in the late manoeuvre, we beg leave to assure your Excellency that the most certain, and by far the most honourable method of making them secure and safe, will be to give the people of the province the strongest proof that no design is forming against their liberties. And we again solicit your Excellency with that earnestness which becomes us on this important occasion, to desist from every thing which has a tendency to alarm them, and particularly from fortifying the entrance into the town of Boston.

Whereby on your Excellency's wisdom and candour, that in your propol'd representation to our common Sovereign, you will endeavour to releem us from the distresses which we apprehend were occasioned by the grosslest mis-information, and that you will assure his Majesty that no wish of independency, no adverse sentiments or designs towards his Majesty or his troops now here, actuate his good subjects, in this colony; but that their sole intention is to preserve pure and inviolate those rights to which, as men and English Americans, they are justly entitled, and which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty's royal predecessors.

A copy of the foregoing was delivered to Mr. Secretary Flucker, by the Chairman, with a desire that he would, as soon as was convenient, present it to the Governor, and request his Excellency to appoint a time for receiving it in form. The Secretary informed the Chairman the ensuing Day, that he had seen the Governor, and had given him the Copy of the address, but that he declined receiving it in form. The Chairman mentioned to him the importance of the business, declaring his belief that the troops were not in any danger; and that no person has, so far as he had been informed, taken any steps which indicated any hostile intention, until the seizing and carrying off the powder from the magazine in the county of Middlesex; and that if any ill consequences should arise, that should affect the interest of Great-Britain, the most candid and judicious both in Europe and America, would consider the author of the ferment now raised in the minds of the people as accountable for whatever consequence might follow from it. He therefore desired the Secretary once more to make application to his Excellency, and to state the affair to him in that serious manner which the case seemed to require. The Secretary accordingly made a second application to the Governor; but received for answer,—That he had given all the satisfaction in his power, and he could not see that any further argumentation on the subject would be to any purpose.—Upon this the Committee were again convened, and it was unanimously resolved, that they had executed the commission entrusted to them by the county, to the utmost of their ability. And after voting the reply to his Excellency's answer should be inserted in the public papers as soon as possible, they adjourned without a day. It is observable, that every vote passed by the Delegates of the county, and by the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, was unanimous.

A great number of hands are now employed in erecting barracks on the common for the troops there encamped.

Last week the cannon at the batteries back of the Governor's island, were removed by the General's order.

WHEREAS I Abijah Willard of Lancaster, have been appointed by Mandamus a Councillor for this Province, and have without due Consideration taken the Oath, do now freely and solemnly declare that I am heartily sorry that I have taken the said Oath, and do hereby solemnly and in good Faith Promise and Engage that I will not sit nor act in the said Council, nor in any other that shall be appointed in such manner and Form, but that I will as much as in me lies maintain the Charter Rights and Liberties of this province, and do hereby ask Forgiveness of all the honest, worthy Gentlemen that I have offended by taking the above-said oath, and desire this may be inserted in the public Prints.

Witness my hand,

ABIJAH WILLARD.

Governor Gage has at length laid his hands on private property, so far as to deny one cask of powder to be delivered out of the powder house on any condition whatever.

On Saturday afternoon 4 field pieces were dragged by the soldiery, and placed at the only avenue by land to this city.

Same afternoon the Lively frigate of 10 Guns came to her moorings in the Ferry way between Boston and Charlestown.

Same Evening the military Watch consisting of 16 or 17 men, who patrol between Winifmit and Charlestown Ferries, laid hold on two women to abuse them; but on their crying out, let them go again.—Insult upon Insult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue his Majesty's Writtes for convening a General Assembly at Salem, on the 5th of October next.

"We are able to assure the Public from good authority, that Isaac Winslow, Esq; one of the lately appointed Councillors, waited on Governor Gage last Monday, when he made an absolute and full resignation of his place at the Board; since which he has not appeared in Council, but given the strongest Assurance he never will act in that Station: Several of the most respectable Gentlemen, who have appeared foremost in the Cause of their Country's Liberties have paid their Compliments to him, on account of his Resignation."

We also have it from good authority, that last Saturday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Treasurer Gray, likewise resigned his Seat at the Council Board.

Yesterday the Canoe came as far up Gallows-Bay as she could find water, with intent to command the neck.

We are told that 20 out of the 30 new appointed Councillors, (exclusive of Mr. Palmer, who is absent from the Province, and Mr. Woodbridge, who died before the Mandamus were received) have either refused to take the oath, or have since resigned their Seats at that unconstitutional Board.

September, 22. At a meeting of the freeholders of this town, yesterday, at Faneuil Hall, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent them in the General Assembly, to be held on the 5th day of October, viz.

The Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Adams,
The Hon. John Hancock, Esq;
William Phillips, Esq;

The meeting stands adjourned to this day at 3 o'clock, P. M. Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Middletown, in Connecticut, to his Friend in Boston, dated Sept. 15, 1774.

"I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you, that the town of Hartford has subscribed 1400 bushels of grain, to proceed to Boston next week, and the town of Middletown has subscribed about the same quantity; the towns of Kensington and Middle Hadden have each of them subscribed 600 bushels, the whole of which you may expect in Boston next month, for the industrious poor, &c. The false alarm has enraged the people greatly, about twenty thousand were preparing, and some of them already marched for your relief, and I presume in five days there would be eighty thousand men to assist you, which is more than Great Britain can spare. — A kingdom divided against itself cannot stand."

We hear collections are making in the several towns in the colony of Rhode Island, for the suffering inhabitants here: It is said fifty hundred dollars are already raised in the town of Newport; and that the Hon. Joshua Babcock, Esq; of Westerly, has generously subscribed one hundred dollars for the like purpose.

N E W - Y O R K, September 29.

A letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to his Correspondent in New-York.

Boston, Sept. 12, 1774.

SIR

"Last Week I received your favour 16th ult. and shewed your Letter to some of the Committee appointed to receive Donations and employ the Poor.

I have to observe that our streets are supported by a common tax; and that the town did not pass any vote, directing the committee to lay out their money upon the streets, but left it entirely to their best judgement.

Inclosed you have a list of the names of the Gentlemen appointed by the town, for this important trust, who meet every day, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

I am directed by them to give you the following account of their Proceedings. The Committee, after several consultations, notified the inhabitants, that they should attend at Faneuil-Hall, every afternoon, for ten days (Lords-Day excepted) for all classes of people, suffering by the port-bill, to lay their circumstances before them, that they might be employed, if possible, in their several departments; accordingly a great number appeared, of all classes of mechanics and labourers; but of the latter much the greater number, whose circumstances called for immediate relief: Several Plans were proposed, but none that could be put into immediate execution, and employ the mere labourer so effectually, as mending, the Pavements, upon which it was proposed to the Select men, who are Overseers of the Streets, that if they would undertake to mend the streets, the Committee would assist them in paying part of the labour, out of the donations collected for the Employment of the Poor; which was agreed to, and a great number of our most indigent Inhabitants enabled to earn their bread; but being sensible that the money thus laid out, could not make any returns for future use, they have for some time desisted. The Committee procured Leave from the Town to lay out a Brick-yard upon the Neck, in which they employ upwards of 80 men a Day, in making bricks, which they are in hopes to sell for their Cost: The Committee have agreed to build a house for sale, as soon as materials can be collected, and several vessels will be set up as soon as the Ship builders are out of some present Employ, given them by private Gentlemen, and the stocks shall be sufficient to undertake them; but that the employment may be as universal as possible, the Committee have purchased a stock of Wool, Flax, and Cotton, to be distributed to all the Spinners, and are getting Looms for weaving them into Baites and shirt Cloth, they also distribute Leather to the Shoemakers, and take their manufacture in pay, and with them, in part, pay Labourers. The Committee are in daily expectation of a quantity of Nail-Rods, with which they hope to employ most of the Blacksmiths through the winter; and they have reason to expect a Quantity of Hemp, which will enable the Rope-makers to recall their journeymen: It is hoped this short account of the proceedings of the committee of donations, will meet with the approbation of the donors.

It must be acknowledged the committee are charged with an important and laborious trust, it is therefore requested that the most charitable consideration may be put upon their conduct by those abroad, as it is impossible that any stranger can be acquainted with the various difficulties that attend this business: As the committee have no interest but that of the public to serve, they earnestly request the advice of all friends, respecting the discharge of their commission, and engage that every plan proposed shall have a serious attention. It may not be improper to observe, that the committee have opened a regular set of books, in which they record all their proceedings, and give credit to the several provinces, towns and particular persons, from whom they receive any donations.

The town of Charlestown being in the same predicament with this town, it has been mutually agreed, that seven per cent. of all the donations should be delivered to the town of Charlestown.

The number of persons, of all ranks, thrown out of employment, by the sudden and universal stagnation of business, is very great. The committee confine their employ and relief to such as are immediately affected by the port-bill, while the regular officers take the usual care of the town's poor. I am, &c.

P. S. The committee are about publishing to the world, an account of their proceedings thus far: If some part of your collections should be invested in iron-rods, for nails, it would be agreeable to the committee. Your care in collecting subscriptions for this distressed town, will be gratefully noticed and acknowledged.

A List of the names of the gentlemen appointed by the town of Boston, to receive the donations, and for employing the poor, sufferers by the port-bill.

Mr. Samuel Adams, John Rowe, Esq; Thomas Boylston, Esq; William Phillips, Esq; Dr. Joseph Warren, Hon. John Adams, Esq; Josiah Quincy, Esq; Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Mr. William Molineaux, Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, Captain Fortesque Vernon, Capt. Edward Procter, Mr. John White, Capt.

Obbiss Sharp, Capt. William Mackey, Mr. Thomas Greenough, Capt. Samuel Partridge, Hon. Benjamin Austin, Esq; Mr. Jonathan Mason, Mr. John Brown, Mr. James Richardson, Mr. Thomas Crafts, Junr. Mr. Henry Hill, Mr. Joshua Henshaw, David Jefferies, Esq; treasurer of the town of Boston, and of this committee.

The Norwich Paper, in Connecticut of September 13, furnishes us with the following Paragraph:

A Correspondent begs leave to propose to the consideration of the Public, since the grand American Controversy grows and daily appears more and more serious, whether it is not expedient, very important and necessary, for the Colonies forthwith to raise an army of observation, and send it near the expected scene of Action, and let them be increased from time to time as our enemies increase, and kept in constant exercise and discipline.—A Preparation and Readiness for the defensive or offensive Operations, may, and often has, prevented the necessity of Execution; but if necessity does take place, as there is great Probability it will, should we not, in such a case, be in an infinitely better Situation, than to have our scattered Forces, (though almost innumerable) to collect from all Parts of the continent, after our Antagonists are well fortified, their Numbers full, and have struck some important and fatal blow.

We hear from Johnstown, of the 15th instant, that a very large party of the most principal Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations, were arrived there in order to consult the superintendent on matters of the greatest importance to the peace of this country, and that Col. Johnson (who has taken much pains on those matters) was preparing to meet them in Council. Several of Sir William Johnson's most old and particular friends are in this party, who seem much pleased at seeing one of his family taking care of their affairs.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 1st August, 1774.

"Since my last, I have procured the Act of Parliament mentioned there, which enacts that 'After July 1, 1774, Persons shipping Tools or Utensils used in the Cotton, Wool and Silk manufactures, in order to export the same, to forfeit all such Tools, &c. and L. 100. Officers are authorized to seize all such Tools, &c. on board the vessels, which may be publicly sold.—One moiety to his Majesty, the other to the Officer. Master of a ship permitting such Tools or Utensils to be exported, forfeits L. 100.—If the Ship belongs to his Majesty, the Captain forfeits L. 100, and his Commission—Officers of the Customs allowing an Entry outward, of such prohibited Utensils, to forfeit L. 100, and his Office.'—Since the passing of this Act, I find there is no probability of passing an Entry for any more Wool-Cards, &c. for America.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.

Extract of a letter, from New Castle, September 14.

"A melancholy accident happened here last Saturday morning; an Irish ship in landing her passengers, had flowed their long-boat full of goods, that the people, 27 in number, were obliged to sit upon them, which were much higher than her gunwale; the boat careened, most of the people tumbled overboard, and eighteen persons were drowned."

A correspondent has sent us the following anecdote:—When the people met at Cambridge, near Boston: and were informed that the troops were on their march to disperse them; a feeble old man about 80, being in the ranks, was desired to withdraw, as he would expose himself to danger without any prospect of doing service—after several remonstrances, the venerable hero refused to leave them, and gave them an answer worthy an old Roman. "It is true, said he, my arm is feeble, and my strength gone, but I can do some good, I may happen to receive the ball, which would otherwise destroy a younger and a better man."

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 30.

"We are all in high expectations of the late measures adopted respecting Boston, which carry with them rather the harsh and rigid aspect of power, than that of paternal affection, which wishes to reclaim while it chastises.—The crown has for a long time past been gaining power at the expense of the liberties of the people by a gradual system of corruption,—which the people themselves have not virtue enough to counteract.—But now the strides towards despotism are enormous. I wish the Americans may be able to fall on some prudent and effectual measures in the present important crisis.—But I fear the greatest difficulty will be in the want of an union and confidence among themselves in the different colonies, without which any expedients they may think proper to adopt will, I fear, avail little."

Captain Falconer, from London, on the 24th, in lat. 36: 23, long. 27: 30, spoke the ship Endeavour, Capt. Gordon, from Falkland's island for England, out 14 weeks, which ship had on board the people that had been at Falkland's island, who informed him that they had destroyed the fort there.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bristol to his friend in this city, dated July 18, 1774.

"Surrounded as I am by a thousand various businesses, still I cannot resist the strong inclination I feel to tell you that I am alive and well once more in Old England; formerly I loved the country and people, but now both appear odious to me: their conduct towards the Americans is horrid, cruel and detestable; they call you all thieves, pirates and rebels, for which in return, I make no scruple to call them knaves, scoundrels, and spiritless slaves. Every day am I in the most furious quarrels in vindication of America, that ever you saw—I wish to God that you had a few more friends in this city—I shall, through my zealous attachment lose or endanger my election; but no matter; they already cry, no American—no Bill of Rights man. My acquaintance tell me I am too warm; but do you tell me, my friend, who that is made up of American flesh and blood can sit calm and composed to hear his native country, with his dearest connexions calumniated, belied and reproached. No, by Heaven and Earth, I swear! I never will flinently put up with such ill usage while I have breath to speak, or hands to fight."

"I am just returned from London; It is with a degree of pleasure, I can assure you, many of the great men are ashamed of what they have done, seriously dreading the associations and resentment of the Virginians in particular; the revenue arising from the duties on tobacco is mortgaged, and a stop to their exportations would make a glorious confusion among their High Mightinesses."

"When I left America, I recommended moderation; but with concern I find, that conduct will not do.—Revenge must shew itself, for our ministers with themselves well out of it. Firmness on the part of the Americans will insure them the victory, now is the crisis, the important crisis, of your whole lives—you can lose nothing by a patriotic stand—you may gain every thing."

"The people of this country are sunk in luxury, and with only to get their hands into the purse of Americans to support them in it.—They are totally indifferent about Liberty, and lost to every sense of honour or virtue; open corruption is connived at and approved; oppression, black as hell, darkens the annals of the present times; and Britons seem happy in their supine folly and base vassalage."

"If once the Americans submit, I foresee a train of evils ready to light upon them: Taxes, impositions and oppressions, without moderation or end. Now is the appointed time to struggle like men for your dear inheritance; and there can be no doubt but Providence, and a new Parliament, will do you ample justice. I will weary heaven with my prayers for your success.—My sincere good wishes attend you, and all the rest of my worthy countrymen in Philadelphia."

We are informed by a Gentleman from Winchester in Virginia, that the inhabitants have entered into associations to discountenance all butchers or other persons who shall presume to kill or offer for sale a sheep or any sort after the 10th of last month.

HAMPTON, October 13, 1774.

INWARD ENTRY.

Sloop, Lady Catharine, Capt. Wilkins from New-York; with Rum and Loaf Sugar.

Snow, Norfolk, Capt. Forsyth from Liverpool, with European Goods, per one Cocket; containing 4000 bushels Salt.

Schooner, Sally, Capt. Cocken from Antigua; with Rum and brown Sugar.

Sloop, Unity, Capt. Church from Rhode-Island; with Onions, Fish, Potatoes, Oil, Candles, Rum, Molasses, Cheese and Cattle.

Sloop, Otley, Capt. Young from Antigua; with Rum and brown Sugar.

Sloop, Three Brothers, Capt. Jones from Hispaniola; with Foreign brown Sugar and Molasses.

Brig Beth, Capt. Morris from London; with European Goods, per seventeen Cockets.

Sloop, Bold, Defiance, James Mason from Bermuda; with Foreign brown Sugar.

Sloop, Friendship, Capt. Johnson Rysem from Jamaica; with Rum and brown Sugar, Hides and Salt.

Ship, Neptune, Archibald White from Barcelona; with Ballast.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Schooner, Commerce, William Garlon for Barbados; with Corn, Pease, Pork, Bread, Bacon, and Shingles.

Schooner, Jenny, William Sears for Nevis; with Corn, Oats, Pease, Flour, Bread, Pork, Staves and Heading, Scantling, Shingles and Plank.

Brig, Hansford, Lemuel Cornick for Antigua; with Corn, Pork, Staves, Heading and Shingles.

Sloop, Cedar, Martin Murphy for Philadelphia; with Cedar Logs, Pitch, Turpentine, Beefe Wax, Deer Skins, Flaxseed, and Wheat.

Schooner, Three Friends, Nicholas Hinson for Barbados; with Corn and Shingles.

Brig, May, Martin Bayne for Antigua; with Corn, Scantling, Staves and Shingles.

Brig, Jenny, John Osborn for Hispaniola; with Scantling, Plank, Staves and Shingles.

Ship, Anna, Thomas Wilson for Grenadoes; with Plank, Scantling, Staves, Shingles, and Fish.

Sloop, Live Oak, John Cree for Philadelphia, with Wheat.

Brig, Francis, Joseph Outerbridge for Hispaniola; with Scantling, Plank, Staves and Shingles.

NORFOLK, October 13.

MR. DUNCAN,

PRAY Sir, can you inform this free Community what VIRGINUS means, in his Letter to you of the 26th of September, dated at NORTHAMPTON; when he tells you, that, the publication of that Dialogue he complains of, seems incompatible with the views of a Pref's in this Country. For my own part, I had always taken it for granted, that the views of a Pref's in this Country, could be no other than what they are ever acknowledged to be, in every Country blessed with Freedom.

However, your admonisher has insinuated something, if I rightly comprehend him; that makes against my doctrine.—But God forbid a Pref's should be introduced into this Borough, upon principles less generous than in any other part of the British Dominions; let who will be ridiculed thereby. The Courts of Justice are open, such may apply there, if they think themselves aggrieved. Nor will I allow myself to think that there is a Virginian who wishes well to the cause of Liberty, would desire to see the Pref's under any other Cheque, than the Law of the Land.

Should there be any such evil Genius, disguising himself under the sacred Robe of Patriotism? May the contracted narrow-minded Wretch be exposed to every honest Man, and his illiberal sentiments expunged out of the records of Permanent Freedom.

NORFOLKUS.

The proceedings of the Congress at Philadelphia are kept a profound secret; the Delegates have divided themselves into Committees to superintend the different subjects of American grievances.

We are just informed that a Brig from Philadelphia, bound for Madeira, has been drove into this Port by stress of Weather.

It is however known, that a non-importation Agreement is resolved on; and will be put into execution First of December next.—The Virginia Delegates have throughout the whole of their Deliberations greatly contributed to Establish a Firmness and Equanimity in the Assembly, which will tend to their Everlasting Honour.

THE subscribers have just imported by the Bland, Captain Danby; and the Peter, Captain Lang: An extensive assortment of European Goods, which they sell on the lowest Terms, for Ready Money.

We have also West-India RUM, Muscovado SUGAR, &c. for Sale.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

Norfolk, October 5, 1774.

CABIN-POINT, October 10, 1774.

AS the Store kept by me on account of LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co. at Mr. JAMES BELCHES is discontinued; All persons indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate Payment to Mr. JOHN MACKAY; who is properly empowered to receive the same.

Those who have it not in their power to make present Payment, are earnestly desired to settle their Accounts, by giving Specialty's to Mr. MACKAY; who attends at Cabin-Point for that purpose.

JOHN STEWART.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN Away from the subscriber, a young apprentice boy, about 15 years of age; named JOHN McLEOD: He is a native of Scotland, he left this on the 2d Current, and is supposed to have gone for Carolina; had on when he went off, a blew jacket, Oznabrig Shirt, and Trowsers. He is Pock-pitted, and has remarkable red Hair which curls naturally; he is of small stature for his age, pretty ingenious and talkative.—Those who may apprehend and bring him to me shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN EWING.

N. B. He went off with two other young men apprentices in the same place.

Portsmouth, October 13, 1774.

NORFOLK, October 12, 1774.

RUN AWAY this Morning, a yellow Fellow, named TONEY: He is about 22 Years of Age, five Feet six Inches high or thereabouts, with straight black Hair tied behind; speaks good English, looks thin and sickly, having lately been unwell, and says he is a free Man.—Had on when he went away, a blew Coat, red Jacket, white Breeches, and silk Stockings.

Whoever apprehends and brings him to the Subscribers shall have a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

To the Public.

ROBERT STEEL, Staymaker in Church-Street, Norfolk, has received by the late Capt. Nicks from London; a genteel assortment of fresh Goods, fit for carrying on his business, in which he will to the utmost of his power endeavour to give satisfaction, and please those Ladies who have been so kind as employ him, and would always wish to finish their Work, agreeable to the neatest taste and newest fashion; on moderate terms.

He is extremely sensible of their goodness hitherto, and wishes for a continuation of it.

Orders from Town or Country will be carefully attended to, and punctually answered.—Customers at a distance, may depend on my endeavours, to have their work done with the utmost dispatch.

ROBERT STEELE.

TAKEN up at Tucker's-Point, a four Oar'd Yawl.—The owner by applying to the subscriber, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM OSBORNE.

NORFOLK, October 12, 1774.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, some exceeding good red Port Wine; in Casks containing 6 dozen Bottles each; which he will dispose of on very reasonable Terms, for Cash or on short Credit.

WILLIAM CALDERHEAD.

Norfolk, October 4th, 1774.

Wants Employment.

A Young Man who can be well recommended; for diligence, honesty, and sobriety; able to keep Store, or Books of any kind; will engage for One or Two years.—Those wanting, may apply to the Printer.

Norfolk, October 6, 1774.

THE directors of the Light-House, are desirous to engage immediately with some person, to Cart a quantity of Stone, from Cape Henry to the place whereon the Light-House is to be fixed, about a mile and a half distance.

BASSETT MOSELEY.

NORFOLK, OCTOBER 4, 1774.

THE Subscriber having advertised several times, for those indebted to him, by Bond and open Accounts; to come and settle, but no notice has ever been taken of it. I therefore, for the last time, desire all persons indebted as above, not to fail coming, sometime before the 16th instant; to settle with ROBERT FRY, as he's going to quit my business at the above time; and remove from NORFOLK. I cannot possibly carry on my business any longer, till I can collect money to pay my just debts; all persons failing may depend, that I shall wait no longer, then the above time, but shall take the disagreeable method, to have them collected by a Lawyer, who will have orders to sue, as soon as courts are open.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

NORFOLK, October 3, 1774.

WANTED.

SEVERAL APPRENTICES for the Sea; about 14 or 15 years of Age: For Terms, apply to

ROBERT GILMOUR.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP NONPAREIL, Burthen 3200 Bushels; Built for private Use, and of an easy Draught of Water—Four Years Old, and well fitted. For Terms, apply to

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

FOR SALE.

IRISH linens, British and German ofnabrigs, fail canvas, woollens, Manchester goods, &c. Apply to

ALEXANDER WATSON.

NORFOLK, October 13, 1774.

THE building of a barn on the Glebe, twenty six feet long and fifteen ditto wide, with a Dutch roof, (which must be finished by Christmas) will be put up to the lowest bidder, before the Court-House, on Thursday the 17th instant and the terms of payment made known that day.

MATTHEW PHRIPE, } Church-Wardens.
JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, }

Norfolk, October 12, 1774.

POETRY.

Mr. DUNCAN, Sir, insert the following in answer to what appeared in your last, relative to the Races at Portsmouth, and you will oblige a FRIEND to the FAIR SEX.

A PARODY ON A CERTAIN LADY.

I.
—, pray tell me what you mean
By scoffing at the Fair?
Why is thy bosom fill'd with spleen
And loof, thy only care?

II.
Since Envy then triumphant rides
Within thy breast so free,
And vernal Wrath thy dictates guide,
Suppose I scoff at thee.

III.
Forbear, vain wretch; weak is thy art
To satyrize the Fair.
Such indignation you impart,
—, with shame forbear!

IV.
Forfake such spleen, and copy man,
The Fair Sex ne'er dispise;
Adhere to Nature's glorious plan,
"Catch Wisdom as it flies."

V.
Since you, to your Sex a hater prove,
That all your acts decry,
Who never felt the flame of Love,
Go, wretched mortal—die!

VI.
And this thy Epitaph shall be,
When thy last breath thou'lt fetch,
"Here lies —, O! pity me,
Who liv'd and died—a Wretch!"

A NEW SONG.

SCARCE is the winter yet chaf'd from the sky,
Scarcely nature's wing'd choristers sing;
Nor the clouds shed their treasures from high,
To unlock the gay beauties of Spring.

To the wild woods I tell my soft pain,
Alas! I am lost and forlorn!
For Phillis is fled from the plain,
And has left her poor lover to mourn.

She is fled to the city so gay,
Where Nature still yields before art,
She no more can approve of my lay,
She despises the gift of my heart.

Yet the trees of the forest shall mark,
And the riv'let that runs in the dale,
How she car'd my lov'd name on the bark,
How she whisper'd her love to the gale.

Ah! let not the forest declare,
Nor the babbling rivulet tell,
That Phillis was faithless as fair,
That Corydon lov'd but too well.

But return to thy lover's fond arms,
And all nature her tribute shall bring,
Then the year shall unfold all its charms,
To deck the fair bosom of Spring.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be sold, to the highest Bidder, at NORFOLK County Court House, on Thursday the 22d. of October being Court day, by virtue of a deed in trust from SAMUEL BRESSIE to the subscribers.

A VALUABLE tract of Land, lying in the county, and parish of St. Eride, conveniently situated, containing, Five hundred and Thirty-seven Acres, by an old survey; on which is a very good brick dwelling-house, forty-eight feet by twenty, kitchen, barn, and smoke-house all in good repair; a fine young orchard of about five hundred trees, chiefly of the Hews's crab, and cleared land for working six or eight hands. The soil of this land is exceeding good and all of it lies convenient for improvement.—Also one other tract of land, lying in the aforesaid county and parish; containing Two hundred Acres, (about forty of which are cleared) with a small house thereon. The above tracts ly within Eight Miles of the Great-bridge, and will be shewn on application by the subscribers, or William Hall who now rents one plantation, and by Nathaniel Butt who lives adjoining to the other. Credit will be given till the ninth day of October next, on giving bond, with approved security, to

JOHN WILSON,

NORFOLK, October 13, 1774.

AND

HENRY BRESSIE.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neatest Manner by the subscriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.—Gentlemen who are pleased to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greatest Punctuality and Dispatch.—All sorts of ornamental Embellishments in Painting, will be done in the most approved Taste.

Colonel VEAR'S Wharf, } THOMAS MASON
Portsmouth, July 27, 1774. } from London.



For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE New SHIP POLLY, RAFFA ELLIOT Master; Burthen about Five Hundred Hogheads. — For terms apply to Captain ELLIOT, or

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, September 20, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,



to any part of Europe, or the West-Indies; the SNOW HARTLEY, EDWARD FOSTER MASTER; Burthen Four-hundred & Twenty Hhds, or Ten thousand Bushells. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.



For LIVERPOOL, the BRIG MOLLY, JOHN COLLINS, MASTER;

will sail in a month—can take in (besides what's already engaged) about fifty Hhds. of tobacco, on liberty of Consignment. For terms, apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 6, 1774.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Master;



ESTABLISHED as a PACKET to go constantly between this Place and New-York; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having Goods to ship, by directing them to the Subscriber, may depend on the greatest Care being taken of them; and should the Vessel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He proposes taking a very low Freight.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE NEW CASTLE COALS on board the Brigantine COUNTESS, JOHN SMITH Master, lying off the County Wharf, at One Shilling per Bushel. Apply to the Captain on board, or at Mr. JOHN BROWN'S Store.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. A good Price will be allowed for White and Red Oak Hhd. Staves of the following Dimensions; 3 feet 6 inches long, 3-1/2 half inches wide, and 3-4ths of an Inch thick on the Heart Edge, delivered on Board said Vessel.

Norfolk, September 5th, 1774.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, barrelled Pork and Beef, West India and Northward Rum; Coffee, Pimento, Cotton on the Seed, and a quantity of choice new Butter just come to hand.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Captain JAMES PATTERSON, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers. JAMES MARSDEN, } Administrators.
JAMES MAXWELL, }

NORFOLK, Sep. 29, 1774.

WHEREAS the partnership of BEGG, and ALLASON, dissolves the first of October; all persons who have any demands against them are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; and those who are indebted to the Concern, are requested to make speedy Payment.

JOHN BEGG

JOHN ALLASON

Norfolk September 7th, 1774.

HAVING taken Mr. Foulthie into Partnership the 20th of April last; we are very desirous to settle our old Concern. We therefore beg, that those indebted will either discharge their Accounts or give bond.—Mr. Andrew Martin will call on them for that purpose; and as we have already given great Indulgence, we hope our friends will comply with this reasonable Request.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

Norfolk, August 30th, 1774.

IMPORTED in the last Ship from BURLIN, and to be sold by the Subscriber at Captain FRANCIS PEART'S: Fine and Coarse HATS, Broad CLOTHS, white and coloured FUSTIANS, JENNETS Shapes for Vests and Bazaars; Silk and Thread STOCKINGS, also, Mens SHOES.

JOHN FEW.

NORFOLK, Sep. 14, 1774.

WOOLLENS.

The Subscriber has just received in, per the KINGSTON Packet, Captain JOSEPH TURNER from HULL. A large Assortment of Coarse WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with necessary Trimmings and other small Packages (value about 40l. sterl. each.) Consisting of Coarse Duffels, Frizes, Fearnoughts, Half Thicks, Bearskins, KENDAL Cottons, -gro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plating, Rugs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he will sell reasonable for Cash or short Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, Seine Twine, flat and square Bar Iron, West-India Rum, Lead-shot; Coals in said vessel, &c.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

THE Subscriber at his Manufactory, or at his Store in Church-Street, Continues to make and sell all sorts of Candles and Soap, at the lowest Prices.—He is willing upon having a moderate Allowance for Trouble, to manufacture Tallow for any Gentleman or Family, who may have a Quantity for that Purpose: the Terms will be easy—those may apply as above.

MORTO BRIEN.

N. B. Without Flattery, he can assure the Public in general, that he is fully qualified to do any Piece of Work, in the Way he professes; as such he has been known by many Gentlemen who have been so good as to Favour him with Employment.

NORFOLK SEPTEMBER 14, 1774.

I DO hereby give Notice, that the Partnership of HARGRAVES & ORANGE is Dissolved by mutual Agreement: Mr. HARGRAVE having purchased my Part of the Stock, has taken the Whole on himself. Those who have any Demands against said Concern, are desired to apply to Mr. HARGRAVE.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about six feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the small pox; of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in Boston, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYER, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue calimur, and a dark brown cloth suit of cloaths.

Whoever secures the said JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majesty's galls on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of New-York; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BOND-FIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this JOSEPH THORP, since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him of the Continent.

THIS is to give notice, that WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, MASTER of a Vessel called the DOVE, in Pasquotank river has gone off with POLLY GRIFFIN, wife to the subscriber, millwright in Pasquotank county, North-Carolina; they have already run me in debt, about one hundred pounds in Pasquotank. I therefore desire and forbid any person, or persons, to give the said WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, any credit on my account, as no payment will ever be made by me. Whoever will apprehend and secure the said WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, shall have a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, North-Carolina Money.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

N. B. It is desired of any, who may apprehend the said couple; to secure what money or goods they may have about them, as I have the said WILLIAM BROOK COTTON'S Bond for Five-hundred Pounds. I also forbid all persons, to harbour or lodge them.

J. G.

September 22, 1774.

WAS taken up in Norfolk County, a BULL unmark'd, about two Months ago: any Person that can lay a just Claim, may have the said Bull, upon paying as the Law directs by applying to the Subscriber, near the Southern Branch, Norfolk County. He is posted and appraised at One Pound, Six Shillings.

JOHN NASH.

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